

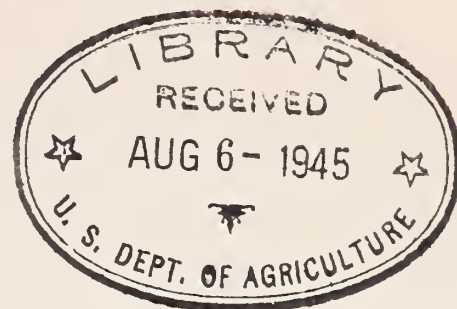
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD



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F L A X S E E D A C R E A G E I N C A L I F . , A N D A R I Z . ,

M I L K P R O D U C T I O N

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E G G P R O D U C T I O N

Washington, D. C.

February 9, 1940

698

FEBRUARY 1940 REPORT

The severely cold weather of January, which affected almost the entire area east of the Rocky Mountains and gave the South one of the coldest Januarys on record, caused a drastic reduction in egg production, prevented milk production from showing more than half the usual January increase, killed tender vegetables and damaged hardy vegetables to southern Florida and to the Rio Grande. Damage to the orange and grapefruit crops was severe in both Florida and Texas, with tentative estimates of losses totaling nearly 15,000,000 boxes. While the trees have suffered some damage, the number lost is believed to be small.

In the western States most of the ranges east of the Continental Divide were snow covered during January with storms and cold weather unfavorable for livestock. Heavy feeding has been necessary, but no unusual losses of livestock have been reported. West of the Divide mild weather and moisture improved early ranges and pastures and prospects for later ranges.

CITRUS FRUITS: As the result of severe freeze damage in Florida and Texas during late January, it now appears that the total United States orange crop for the 1939-40 season (for marketing from the fall of 1939 to the fall of 1940) will be 10 percent less than the estimate of January 1. Although the damage cannot be determined definitely at this early date, tentative estimates indicate that the country's orange production probably will total 70,696,000 boxes in 1939-40 compared with 78,863,000 boxes in 1938-39 and 74,785,000 boxes in 1937-38.

The grapefruit crop is now indicated to be 16 percent less than the estimate of January 1 and is placed at 30,800,000 boxes compared with 43,714,000 boxes in 1938-39 and 31,093,000 boxes in 1937-38.

Florida and Texas: Sub-freezing temperatures in Florida and Texas during the latter part of January caused extensive damage to citrus fruits in those States. Losses of fruit from freeze damage are not definitely known at this time because it usually requires several weeks following a freeze for the full effects of damage to show up. Present estimates of losses are, therefore, of a very preliminary nature and will be carefully rechecked as soon as the effects of the freeze become more definitely known.

Based on preliminary indications, it appears that the total loss of citrus fruits in Florida and Texas was about 14,700,000 boxes. Of this quantity about 7,900,000 boxes were oranges, 6,200,000 boxes were grapefruit, and 600,000 boxes were tangerines. Damage was most severe in Florida where present indications point to approximate losses of 7,600,000 boxes of oranges, 3,400,000 boxes of grapefruit, and 600,000 boxes of tangerines. In Texas it appears that about 2,800,000 boxes of grapefruit and 280,000 boxes of oranges were lost.

In Florida it is estimated that about three-fourths of the early and mid-season oranges and tangerines, slightly more than two-fifths of the grapefruit, and very few Valencia oranges had been harvested prior to the date on which the embargo went into effect. Most of the remaining tangerines and about two-thirds of the early and midseason oranges appear to have been lost because of freeze damage. Damage to grapefruit and Valencia oranges was less severe, but due to the greater proportions of these crops remaining for harvest, losses were large.

In Texas about one-half of the orange crop and about a third of the grapefruit crop had been harvested before the freeze. Damage to grapefruit in that State appears to have been relatively more severe than in the case of oranges.

California: The month of January was favorable for development of citrus fruits in California. The period of dry weather which prevailed during the fall and early winter was broken by rainfall during the month in nearly all important citrus areas. Night temperatures approached the danger point on several occasions in some localities, and some growers considered it desirable to "fire" orchard heaters, but no freeze damage has been reported to date.

Total production of California oranges for the 1939-40 season is now placed at 39,740,000 boxes, compared with 41,152,000 in 1938-39, and 45,914,000 boxes in 1937-38. Production of Navel and miscellaneous varieties is indicated to be 16,060,000 boxes compared with 17,907,000 boxes last season. Navels continued to size well during January. The Central California crop is mostly harvested. Sizes in this area were larger than usual, and fruit from some groves was preponderantly of sizes larger than are usually desired for best returns. In southern California, approximately one-eighth of the Navel crop has moved to date. The 1939-40 California Valencia crop is placed at 23,680,000 boxes, compared with 23,245,000 boxes produced last season.

California grapefruit production for the current marketing season is estimated to be 1,800,000 boxes compared with 1,744,000 in 1938-39, and 1,943,000 boxes in 1937-38. January brought frost to the Imperial Valley, where about two-fifths of California's grapefruit acreage is located. However, no freeze damage to this crop has been reported.

California lemon production is now indicated to be somewhat larger than previously estimated and is placed at 11,100,000 boxes, compared with 11,322,000 in 1938-39 and 9,360,000 boxes in 1937-38.

Arizona: The Arizona grapefruit crop is larger than previously indicated and is now placed at 2,900,000 boxes compared with 2,700,000 last season, and 2,750,000 boxes in 1937-38. Carlot shipments through February 3 totaled 446 cars. This movement is approximately 12 percent greater than movement to the same date last year. Production of oranges is indicated to be 460,000 boxes, compared with 430,000 for the 1938-39 season, and 350,000 boxes in 1937-38.

Other States: Production of oranges in Louisiana for the current marketing season is now placed at 212,000 boxes. This indicated production is about 18 percent below the estimate of a month ago due to freeze damage during January. Last year's crop was 385,000 boxes and the 1937-38 production was 238,000 boxes. Harvest of satsumas in Alabama and Mississippi was completed before the recent period of sub-freezing weather occurred, and estimated production in these States therefore remains unchanged from a month ago.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	:Condition February 1 ^{1/} :				Production ^{2/}	
and	:	:	:	Average	:	Indicated
State	: 1938	: 1939	: 1940	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939
	Percent				Thousand boxes	
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
California, all	30	81	74	34,715	41,152	39,740
Valencias	80	79	74	19,380	23,245	23,680
Navels and Misc.	80	84	75	15,335	17,907	16,060
Florida, all	77	79	78	17,842	33,900	27,700
Early and Midseason	--	--	78	3/ 11,120	17,500	16,400
Valencias	--	--	77	5/ 7,180	13,000	9,000
Tangerines	55	77	59	3/ 2,280	3,400	2,300
Satsumas	53	69	65	---	---	---
Texas	70	84	72	677	2,815	2,450
Arizona	83	80	78	180	430	460
Alabama	--	--	--	78	96	75
Mississippi	--	--	--	39	85	59
Louisiana	57	94	53	255	385	212
7 States 4/	79	80	76	53,785	78,863	70,696
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Florida, all	56	80	51	12,838	23,600	13,700
Seedless	--	--	56	3/ 4,480	7,900	5,200
Other	--	--	48	3/ 9,540	15,700	8,500
Texas	69	82	67	3,538	15,670	12,400
Arizona	87	78	73	1,003	2,700	2,900
California	70	78	72	1,544	1,744	1,800
4 States 4/	63	80	60	18,923	43,714	30,800
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
California 4/	67	82	76	7,861	11,322	11,100
<u>LIMES:</u>						
Florida	76	70	72	20	95	5/ 95

- 1/ Condition reported on February 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year.
- 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States, in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.
- 3/ Short-time average.
- 4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- 5/ Dec. 1 indicated production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
February 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
February 9, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FEBRUARY 1, 1940 REPORT

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production was adversely affected by the abnormally cold weather of January, particularly in the South, and the increase in production between January 1 and February 1 was under 2 percent, or less than in any recent year except 1937 when feed supplies were short because of drought.

Milk production in the United States on February 1 appears to have been between 1 and 2 percent lower than on the same date last year but production per unit of population was just about average for the date.

For the United States as a whole the reports of February 1 averaged 12.65 pounds of milk per milk cow compared with 12.93 pounds last year and an average of 12.29 pounds during the previous ten years.

EGG PRODUCTION: February 1 reports of low egg production reflect the effects of the return of an "old fashioned winter". During the past two years the rate of egg production per hen has held at the highest levels of record, at 10 percent above the 10 year (1929-38) average. But following the storms and severe cold during January, in nearly the whole area east of the Rockies, egg production per hen came tumbling down from the highest January 1 rate on record to the lowest February 1 figure since 1935, and to about the low February level of a decade ago. This year's February 1 figure was about a fourth less than in either 1939 or 1938.

The number of eggs laid per hen normally increases during January, so that by February 1 hens are laying about 40 percent more eggs than on January 1. This year February 1 production per hen was 9 percent smaller than on January 1. The rate of production on January 1 was 41 percent above the 10-year seasonal average per hen for that date, while the February rate was 8 percent below the 10-year average for February 1. Layings per hen on February 1 were above the 1929-38 average for the date in only a few States, the most important being on the Pacific Coast, where January was abnormally warm, on the Atlantic Coast from Maryland northward, where January was only moderately colder than usual, and in Minnesota and adjoining States. Production was relatively lowest in the South Atlantic and South Central States, at 14 percent and 28 percent, respectively, below the 10-year average rate for February 1.

FLAXSEED: The acreage of flaxseed planted for harvest in 1940 is increased in Arizona to 12,000 acres, from 5,000 acres planted last year; and in California to 140,000 acres, from 114,000 acres last year, according to preliminary estimates based on surveys in those States as of February 1. The surveys secured information from flaxseed growers, flaxseed oil mills, irrigation projects, and other interested organizations.

Of the 140,000 acres of flaxseed estimated as planted for this year in California, 55,000 acres are in the Imperial Valley, and 85,000 acres elsewhere, mostly in the San Joaquin Valley.

The crop was in very good condition on February 1 in California, and advanced for the time of the year, due to warm weather and moisture conditions that have promoted growth. The crop in Arizona was in all stages of growth from fields in which the plants were in full bloom, to others just emerging from the ground. A small acreage was reported yet to be planted after February 1.

(More detailed report on milk and egg production will be released on February 15, 1940.)

MILK PRODUCTION PER MILK COW, FEB. 11/					EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, FEB. 11/			
State	Av. 1929-38:	1938	1939	1940	Av. 1929-38:	1938	1939	1940
	Pounds				Number			
N. Eng.	14.77	14.58	14.76	14.77	39.5	45.3	44.7	42.7
N. Y.	15.1	14.9	15.6	16.4	32.3	37.9	37.8	35.3
N. J.	19.0	19.2	19.2	18.9	31.5	34.0	37.8	33.2
Pa.	15.8	15.5	16.3	16.2	30.8	36.1	35.2	32.1
N. ATL.	15.52	15.40	16.09	16.12	33.0	38.1	38.0	35.2
Ohio	14.1	13.6	14.2	14.2	28.6	33.8	34.0	27.1
Ind.	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.8	26.4	32.5	32.0	24.3
Ill.	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.0	21.7	28.0	26.4	18.9
Mich.	15.9	15.3	16.4	16.7	28.8	32.1	35.2	31.3
Wis.	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.4	29.4	36.0	36.6	33.1
E. N. CENT.	14.55	14.36	14.76	14.78	26.4	32.1	32.1	25.8
Minn.	15.8	16.2	17.2	17.2	20.9	27.6	30.7	27.7
Iowa	13.3	14.0	14.1	14.4	17.5	25.5	25.6	18.7
Mo.	7.9	8.0	8.8	8.6	23.0	29.9	28.3	16.3
N. Dak.	10.9	10.5	11.9	12.3	13.6	18.6	23.1	17.3
S. Dak.	10.6	9.7	11.5	12.1	15.6	20.6	22.8	14.8
Nebr.	12.0	11.5	13.7	12.2	23.0	33.0	33.3	18.3
Kans.	12.4	12.9	13.5	12.4	26.5	36.6	33.8	17.8
W. N. CENT.	12.16	12.07	13.32	13.03	20.9	28.7	28.7	18.9
Del.	-	-	-	-	38.5	32.7	31.8	31.0
Md.	13.5	13.3	14.4	15.2	27.1	30.6	31.5	27.2
Va.	9.6	9.6	10.6	9.7	27.9	30.8	31.0	23.0
W. Va.	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	28.4	31.7	31.3	24.7
N. C.	9.8	10.4	10.5	10.5	30.9	34.4	36.7	28.2
S. C.	9.2	9.4	9.8	8.9	29.6	32.7	33.7	24.2
Ga.	-	-	-	-	28.1	30.1	29.7	19.2
Fla.	-	-	-	-	39.8	39.0	39.0	34.0
S. ATL.	9.63	9.94	10.34	9.99	29.3	32.2	32.7	25.3
Ky.	8.9	9.2	9.7	8.7	22.7	28.2	26.9	16.6
Tenn.	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	22.4	26.7	24.7	13.4
Ala.	-	-	-	-	30.3	35.4	34.3	20.9
Miss.	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.3	27.7	33.4	30.3	17.4
Ark.	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.5	25.0	35.7	27.5	17.8
La.	-	-	-	-	28.4	33.9	30.3	21.0
Okla.	9.2	9.9	10.4	8.4	26.4	37.3	31.2	16.2
Tex.	8.1	8.7	8.3	7.0	28.1	34.5	32.9	23.0
S. CENT.	7.91	8.16	8.28	7.47	26.2	33.3	30.2	18.8
Mont.	11.1	12.2	13.4	12.3	21.9	29.6	36.1	19.5
Idaho	15.1	15.5	15.4	16.0	27.5	34.6	36.0	32.6
Wyo.	10.7	11.8	11.4	11.8	22.8	29.2	32.9	22.3
Colo.	12.3	12.5	13.4	13.6	23.9	30.3	30.8	19.5
N. Mex.	-	-	-	-	25.7	33.1	31.1	24.1
Ariz.	-	-	-	-	32.5	42.0	37.6	38.3
Utah	-	-	-	-	31.3	39.3	37.1	30.4
Nev.	-	-	-	-	31.2	37.8	33.9	31.0
Wash.	15.4	15.5	15.6	14.3	35.8	40.6	40.5	38.4
Oreg.	13.5	12.9	13.9	13.6	32.0	39.1	38.4	38.4
Calif.	16.1	16.3	16.7	17.3	31.6	34.6	38.9	34.0
WEST.	13.65	14.03	14.42	14.36	30.2	35.4	37.5	32.1
U. S.	12.29	12.28	12.93	12.65	26.0	32.2	31.9	23.9

1/ As indicated by dividing the milk and egg production reported by about 20,000 crop correspondents by the number of milk cows and hens (including pullets of laying age) on their farms. Herds of more than 50 cows and flocks of more than 400 hens are excluded. Regional and national averages for milk production are computed from totals which include reports from States of lesser importance not shown separately. The herds and flocks reported are larger and better cared for than on average farms, the differences being greatest in the South. Egg averages for the current month are preliminary.

